



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT, JULY 13, 1867.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

"ARDUOUSLY PRUDENT."

General Sherman's report of his observations in his tour to Denver last winter, was a singular document, indicating a remarkable misunderstanding of the Indian character, and a cool indifference to the apprehensions of the people. His recent correspondence with Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, is still more remarkable. Among other things he tells the Governor that he don't believe the people of Colorado will have any trouble with the Indians if they will be *arduously prudent*.

Again he says, "we can have an Indian war or not as we choose."

We make no wonder that the Colorado papers are enraged over this language, and talk as does the *Nex* in this extract from a recent number:

"Whether the whites choose an Indian war or not, one thing is certain, the Indians have chosen to have a war, and every day brings conclusive evidence of the fact. The words of General Sherman are most conclusive evidence that with all his military fame, he has not the remotest idea of the mode of Indian fighting. However skillfully he might have handled Johnson, or Hood, if he is not more acute than he has been since his trip on the plains, he will sooner or later wake up to the fact that these Indian chiefs with their warring bands of thieves and murderers, have stripped him of his military laurels. To those who understand the Indian mode of fighting, he will appear as a ridiculous blunderer, whose overbearing conceit led him to a fate most fully deserved."

The conclusion is inevitable, that however greatly Sherman may have distinguished himself in fighting the South; however brilliant his "march to the sea," however eminent his services throughout the recent war, he is evidently out of place as an Indian fighter. As our Tucson contemporary would say, he is a square man in a three cornered hole, or a three cornered man in a square hole. He and his present position, as chief in command upon the plains, are not at all fitted to each other.

It is but a fresh illustration of the wisdom of the adage, "Every man to his profession." Because an officer has distinguished himself in fighting white men, in handling large armies, or in making great marches through settled States, it is no sign that he has the least capacity for hunting Indians over plains or through mountains. Until the War Department is brought to realize this truth, and to understand that Indian fighting is a profession to acquire success in, which long experience and careful study are needed, we cannot expect general progress in the great work of subjugating the aborigines. We will admit that there are occasional exceptions.

We have a striking one in Gen. Gregg, who, coming here fresh from the Army of the Potomac, and never before in an Indian country, has stirred up our red-brethren in a manner quite new to them and highly gratifying to our people. But as a rule a man like Kit Carson, bred among the savages, familiar with their habits and character, and experienced in their warfare, is worth a dozen Generals, and in the impending Indian war upon the plains, the people of Denver and of all the frontier settlements would feel entirely safe in his hands, where they have no confidence whatever in the management of General Sherman. So, too, for Soldiers to operate against Indians, pioneers used to life on the border and who have realized the treachery of the savages, are incomparably superior to any others; albeit the regulars, as here, make many good fights, and are deserving of much credit.

In view of the energy with which the people of Colorado have protected themselves; of the experience they have had with the Indians, and of the imminent danger in which they are now placed, the words of General Sherman are, to say the least gratuitous and discouraging. No people have been more "arduously prudent," and yet no people, unless it be those of Arizona, have suffered more from Indian depredations; and none have been more abused for defending themselves. The Sand Creek affair, improperly called a massacre, for which Col. Chivington has been so widely and shamefully abused, was nothing more than a step "arduously prudent" at the time, and yet we venture to say, that it has been warmly commended by Gen. Sherman. The simple fact is that both Congress and the War Department utterly fail to comprehend the Indian character. They will not see things as they are, and the consequence is that nearly all the Territories are suffering greatly from Indian outrages. The folly of the system of gifts and the humanitarian policy was never more apparent. As often as a hungry, provident, or presumptuous tribe of Indians takes a fancy to an increased annuity or more frequent largesses from the Government, they organize a "strike," and the Territories must bleed. They have only to wait their scalping knives, brandish their tomahawks, plunder a few settlements, and murder a dozen or so of the settlers, as a signal for the Indian Bureau at Washington to send out agents with cargoes of grain, beads, paint, blankets, clothing, and sugar to put the savage on better behavior. Make-believe expeditions have at times been sent out "for the protection of the frontier," but the only reports heard from them may be summed up in two words, "Nobody hurt." Very fine

messages have been sent out from the "great father" at Washington to his "red children" in the West, which together with brass buttons and the sugar plums, have had the effect to pacify the red devils until their supplies were exhausted, the expeditions returned, and the "big talk" forgotten. Then another big strike was organized, and another raid made upon the settlements. Then came a fresh cargo of agents and presents and fine speeches, and new "military expeditions" which protect nobody, hurt nobody, and scared nobody.

The people of the frontier demand of the authorities that no more men and women be scalped, and that a full end be put, and that speedily, to this intolerable reign of Indian terror.

We say with the *Nex*, if the constant repetition of Indian raids will not convince General Sherman that the Indians are at war with the whites, we do not know what will. When men are murdered every day, stock driven off continually, coaches and mails detained, and travel and immigration checked, the wise commander of the department sends forth the words, that "we can have an Indian war or not, just as we choose."

Whatever may be General Sherman's idea of Indian warfare, we trust he will at once awake to the responsibility which is now upon him. He has a task as difficult as it is important. To overcome the foe which is now ravaging our far western Territories, will require great exertions. The Indians are determined on war, and if General Sherman has not found it out, he will be stamped as one of the most stupid commanders, who ever wore the uniform of our national army. Let him make the war a final one, and relieve us from the curse which has so long overshadowed our frontiers. There can be no further trifling. The Indians must be conquered, *now and forever*.

It comes with an ill grace from General Sherman, or from any other General, not entirely familiar with what the people of the frontier have suffered and are suffering from Indian hostilities, to advise "arduous prudence," or to say "We can have an Indian war or not, as we choose."

THE TOWN OF "EHRENBURG."

We were aware some time since that certain parties, interested in founding a town at some more eligible point upon the Colorado, than that occupied by La Paz, had selected the locality heretofore known as Mineral City, (where the Bradshaw ferry crosses) some seven miles below La Paz, for the purpose. We have seen a map of this new town site, which is to be called "Ehrenberg" in honor of our eminent and lamented pioneer, and upon paper it has an admirable appearance, as we believe it has in reality. The map is from the facile pencil of A. F. Waldemar, Esq. and is drawn with the taste and accuracy for which he is noted. The site embraces one quarter section of land, most of it elevated, and having a fine and accessible frontage directly upon the Colorado. Steamboats can discharge their cargoes in the town as at Arizona city and Yuma, and all the expense of hauling, as now required at La Paz, will be avoided. The streets are sixty feet wide; those running with the river are named after the counties in the Territory, those at right angles are numbered. The lots are 50 x 150 in size. It is said that a more easy and direct road to Tyson's well, and so to Wickenburg and Prescott, can be had than from La Paz, and the advantages over the site of that town would seem to be such that "Ehrenberg" must soon become the chief settlement upon the Colorado, between Yuma and Williams Fork, and a favorite shipping point for goods for Wickenburg and Prescott. We learn that B. Cohn, and others of La Paz, propose to erect stores at "Ehrenberg" at an early day. The corporators of the town have already taken the necessary steps to secure the title from the United States. As these parties are chiefly La Paz men, we presume the residents of that town will fall in with the project, and prevent all danger of rivalry from "Ehrenberg" by removing there *en masse*, and really re-establishing La Paz upon a new site, and with a new and better name, one that will not constantly be confounded with that of La Paz in Lower California.

Yet we ought, perhaps to add, that the removal of a town is no easy thing. However unfortunate its site may be, and however desirable the new one proposed, it is difficult to get the public to undertake the cost and trouble of the change, and we remember several instances in California and Oregon, where towns have been kept in localities of acknowledged inconvenience and unfitness through the reluctance to start anew.

ODD FELLOWSHIP SOUTH.—A late Southern exchange, speaking of this Order, says the Odd Fellows of Charleston, S. C., celebrated the Thanksgiving Day of the Order, on the 26th ult. There are five Lodges in Charleston, and the membership is 1,000. In the course of his address, the orator of the evening, P. G. M. Duryea said:

"That our Order has passed through the fearful ordeal unscathed, without the sacrifice of any of its principles, or without the removal of a single one of its ancient landmarks, for which I have searched in vain, and I defy the closest scrutiny into the proceedings of our common Grand Lodge to find one single instance in which the hatred engendered, and the fierce and bloody passions aroused by the war through which we have just passed, which certainly was one of the darkest, bloodiest, and most stupendous civil strife that have ever blotted and stained the dark page of history—have ever been allowed to enter into our councils, or mar and disturb the harmony of our actions as an Order."

The Oregonian, facetiously remarks about the late eclipse of the moon: "After taking observations for awhile, we discovered that she was about to expose her lower limb, and therefore we modestly retired."

INDIAN GRATITUDE.

On the bright morning in November last, when Mr. Leiby left here for La Paz, he was loud in his expressions of confidence in the Indians. He was satisfied that he had rendered them much good service, and that they appreciated it. He started forth with faith in their magnanimity, saying, he would not hesitate to travel alone in any part of the Territory.

Within twenty-four hours he was cruelly killed and mangled by a band of savages, fresh from the Colorado, and carrying passes commending them to the favor of the whites; a band to whom he had probably given presents and shown every possible kindness.

The fact well establishes the belief of those who have had the best opportunity to study the Indian character. It shows beyond a question that gratitude and magnanimity are unknown to the Indian nature. Interest and fear are the only controlling sentiments, and kindness or fairness extended with an expectation of its return, unless compelled by these sentiments, is entirely thrown away.

Treaties can be of no avail until the power of the whites is fully established by the repeated and severe castigation of the savages. There is no doubt that, however well meant, the recent treaty at Fort Grant, and the habitual good treatment of the Apaches at Fort Goodwin, are attributed by our "red brethren" only to our weakness and fear. Such an idea as our having an option in the matter never entered the barbaric skull.

Who doubts if the white population upon the Colorado, however gushing the present friendship of the Yumas, the Cocopahs and Mohaves, was reduced to a few men, that those friendly lizard eaters would for a moment hesitate to commit the grossest outrages and make life and property entirely insecure? All that Poston, Leiby or Dent had done for them, all the favors of the Steamboat company, and of the whole white population, would not, in our candid opinion, breed a magnanimous idea in the brain of one of the copper-skinned.

Power is the great argument with an Indian. Show him this to a degree that he must know it to be irresistible, and you may force him to terms. Hence the Gregg policy of vigorous fighting is in our judgment the only wise one, the only one from which good and lasting results can come. To stop now would be only to satisfy the savage of our weakness, and to increase his boldness rather than to conciliate or to appease him.

THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

In another column will be found the Governor's proclamation convening the Fourth Legislature at Prescott, on Wednesday, September 4th, ensuing. The members of the Council, being elected for two years, will be the same as in the last Legislature, excepting Mr. Stickney of Pima county, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Aldrich.

The following is a list of the members of the Fourth Legislature, saving from Pahr-Ute county, from which we have had no report regarding the election of a member of the lower house:

COUNCIL.

Pima County.—M. R. Platt, Henry Jenkins, D. H. Stickney.
Yuma County.—A. McKee.
Mohave County.—Wm. H. Hardy.
Pahr-Ute County.—O. D. Gass.
Yavapai County.—J. W. Simmons, L. A. Stevens, D. S. Lount.

HOUSE.

Pima County.—C. W. Lewis, J. B. Allen, U. C. Barnett, M. M. Richardson, S. W. Chambers, P. Drachman, F. H. Hodges.
Yuma County.—John Henion, Oliver Lindsey, B. W. Hanford.
Mohave County.—N. S. Lewis.
Pahr-Ute County.—
Yavapai County.—J. A. Rush, E. J. Cook, J. S. Giles, A. Cullumber, J. T. Darro, J. H. Matthews.

THE GRAIN CONTRACTS.

The proposals for furnishing grain at Camps Whipple and McPherson, were opened by quartermaster Baker on the 10th inst. The bids were as follows: C. E. Blake, 15 tons corn at 8 cents per pound. Dr. Clutter, 100 tons barley at 8 1/3—200 tons corn at 7 1/3. J. Grant, 300 tons corn at 30. A. Cullumber 25 tons corn at 9 3/8, and 25 tons at 9 7/8.

McPherson.—A. Cullumber, 50 tons corn at 9 1/4—50 tons barley 9 3/4. B. Cohn, 100 tons corn at 11. B. Block, 100 tons corn at 8. J. Grant, 100 tons corn at 8 3/4. J. P. Hargrave, 100 tons corn at 9.

The contracts were awarded as follows: B. Block, 100 tons corn at 8 cents per pound. Dr. Clutter, 200 tons corn at 7 1/3, and 100 tons barley at 8 1/3. These prices are in gold. Owing to the proposed change of the site of Camp Lincoln no bids were awarded that post.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—The Union nomination for Governor of California, (Gorham) is accounted weak, but for Congress in the first district, which embraces most of the State south of San Francisco, the nomination of T. G. Phelps is a very strong one. Mr. Phelps was an efficient, influential and popular member of the 37th Congress. He distinguished himself as an advocate of the interests of the Pacific, and is now the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which proposes to connect at Hardyville, upon the Colorado, with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The election of Mr. Phelps will be a great benefit to Arizona.

CONGRESS.—It is probable that Congress met on the 4th, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. Latest telegrams to San Francisco say the leaders insisted upon a session as an absolute necessity. The *N. York Tribune* urges a full attendance.

J. ROSS BROWNE'S REPORT.

Under an act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to collect "reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the States and Territories," and he appointed Mr. J. Ross Browne, of San Francisco, the well known traveller and author, a special commissioner to gather such information.

The report of Mr. Browne was laid before Congress in January last and has been the subject of much newspaper discussion. It was prepared in haste, and no one knows its imperfections, or regrets them more than Mr. Browne. This he asserts in a recent letter in which he especially apologizes for the dearth of material regarding Arizona, and requests the Governor to send him information for his more elaborate report to be presented to the next Congress.

It will not do, however, to think the report of last winter a work of no value. We have been surprised, despite the severe criticism of several of the mining journals, to note the attention which its hurried statements have attracted. It has opened the eyes of the people of the Atlantic States to the importance of the mineral bearing Territories, and Mr. Browne's labors have met the cordial approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of Congress, and of the Pacific delegation in both branches of that body.

Certain it is our Senators and Representatives and the public journals of this coast ought to be quite as competent to judge of the Commissioner's fitness, and the accuracy of his report, as New York editors, who have, perhaps, never seen any mines other than those located in Wall street and worked by a New York Stock Exchange.

Those of our prospectors and miners who wish to have Arizona occupy a good position in the Commissioner's new and complete report to Congress, which will be published by that body and widely circulated, will do well to furnish the Governor with facts and figures for transmission to Mr. Browne.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WEAVER.

Powell Weaver, or Pauline Weaver as he was commonly called, the noted trapper, and path finder and the oldest of the Arizona pioneers, is dead. His disease was congestive chills, and he expired at Camp Lincoln, on the Verde, 50 miles east of Prescott, on the 21st of June, where he was buried by the companies of the 14th regiment for which he had been acting as guide in Indian Scouting.

In our next we shall give a sketch of the life and adventures of this veteran frontiersman, a native of Tennessee, known to all our people, and throughout the Rocky mountains and Pacific country, as an explorer of the old school, the companion of Carson, Bill Williams, Bridger, Leroux, Beckwouth and Uncle Joe Walker.

He first came to Arizona in 1830, more than thirty years before its organization as a Territory, and in 1863, with Walker, he opened this central region, and the famous Weaver and Walker gold diggings.

He rests after a career of three score years and ten so eventful that the simplest record of its incidents will read like a romance; his body sleeps, as he would have it, amidst the grand mountains which he loved to explore, and the rude solitude of which he preferred beyond all the excitement and ease of civilization and society.

"Earth lie gently on his aged bones."

SUPERINTENDENT DENT.

We have all manner of rumors regarding the policy of our new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and especial importance is attached to his movements by virtue of his relationship to General Grant, although it is well known the General has urged that the Indian Bureau be merged in the War Department. We hear Mr. Dent spoken of as an active, sensible, enterprising man, not disposed to be humbugged by the red-legs. We hope he will make it convenient to visit Prescott at an early day. He cannot thoroughly understand the Indian affairs of this Territory without coming here, and not a few think the Capital the most appropriate place for his permanent head quarters.

MAXIMILIAN.

It appears that Juarez did not carry out his threat to shoot Maximilian so soon as captured, but that the so-called Emperor has been given a trial by Court Martial. The findings of the Court we do not learn, but it is announced, in the latest California papers, that Juarez has agreed to give up his distinguished captive for a ransom of two and a half millions pounds sterling. As Max and his devoted wife are said to be worth six millions, and to have good pickings in Mexico, we presume the amount will be forthcoming, and a nice plan it will be for the liberal cause. Juarez evidently believes in the old adage "the worst use to which a man can be put is to hang him," and this disposition of Maximilian by ransom cannot displease Mr. Seward, Victoria, Napoleon, or the Emperor of Austria, all of whom protested against his execution.

WILSON ON THE SOUTH.—The following testimony from Senator Wilson, is an extract from his New Orleans speech:

"Four weeks ago I entered the States lately in rebellion. I have travelled many miles, gazed into the faces of vast throngs of men, have spoken many times, expressed my sentiments with entire frankness and fullness, and on all occasions, courtesy and kindness; and I go back to my State more hopeful for the future of my country than when I entered on the journey I have just taken."

We think the South can afford to offset this declaration of general good conduct against the foolish acts of a few of the irrepressible citizens of Mobile.—*St. Louis Times*.

RANCHING IN CENTRAL ARIZONA.

We to-day conclude our notes (begun in the *Mixer* of June 15th) upon ranching in Central Arizona:

VERDE RIVER.

The fine valley of the upper Verde, 50 miles east from Prescott, is one of the largest and most fertile in Arizona. It is somewhat inaccessible, and has been a favorite resort of the Indians, which will account for its sparse settlement. The ranchmen this year are John Long, Jacob Ramstein, Joseph Melvin, John Norwood, S. O. Fredricks, N. Marsh, Mr. Foster, Thomas S. Ruff and Munn. They have together about 230 acres under cultivation, chiefly in corn and barley.

WOOLSEY'S RANCH.

This well known ranch at the head of the Agua Frio, 20 miles east of Prescott, is cultivated this year by Bowers & Bro., of Prescott, who have appointed Willard Rice Superintendent, and employ a number of men. 300 acres have been planted in corn, besides several in vegetables.

POSTLE'S VALLEY.

Situated 23 miles north of Prescott, at the first site of Fort Whipple—Postle, 100 acres; Banghart, 85; Brown & Weaver 80; Shivers 50. Total, 315 acres, chiefly corn, some wheat and barley, all looking well.

WILLIAMSON'S VALLEY.

A large valley upon the Mohave toll road, some 20 miles west of Prescott. Much of the lay used at Fort Whipple and in Prescott is cut from this valley, and it is not extensively cultivated—Henson & Chase have 25 acres in corn; Jenkins & Fine, 20; Ferguson, 15. Total, 60 acres.

WALNUT CREEK.

The settlement at Walnut creek or the Toll gate upon the Mohave road, 45 miles west of Prescott, is a thrifty one.

King & Co. have 50 acres planted; Whitcomb & Boblett, 20; M. Hadley, 15. Chiefly in corn and vegetables. Total, 85 acres.

MINT VALLEY.

On the Mohave road, between Williamson's valley and Prescott, is occupied by Cummings & Manning, who have 25 acres in corn.

ROUND VALLEY.

On the Mohave Road, about 10 miles west of Prescott is occupied by J. H. Lee, who has 37 acres in corn, and 3 in potatoes. Total, 40 acres.

BURNT RANCH.

Lawrence Nichol & Co., have the Burnt ranch, 3 miles from Prescott, on the Mohave road and the head of Willow creek; 20 acres planted in corn and several acres of vegetables.

MILLERS VALLEY.

This rich and beautiful valley is immediately adjacent to Prescott, upon the west; not over a mile from town. It was first occupied by J. and S. C. Miller; they have just erected a fine residence. They have 60 acres in corn; J. W. Simmons, 50 acres in corn; Sanders & Sons, 10 acres corn, and 10 barley; Osborn, 15 acres corn; J. J. Buckman, 7 acres; Higgins and Red, just south of the valley, and west of the Governor's ranch, 25 acres in corn and vegetables. Total, 177 acres.

WHIPPLE VALLEY.

This valley extends from Fort Whipple north about 7 miles to what is known as the point of rocks. It is watered by Granite creek, and although narrow has a large extent of arable land, which, from its proximity to the town, is considered very desirable, and was all claimed several years since—J. G. Bryant has 30 acres in corn; F. C. Cox, 7 acres; Charles E. Blake, 37 acres, chiefly corn; T. M. Alexander, 90 acres corn and 4 potatoes; R. E. Farrington, 35 barley, 35 corn, 5 potatoes; Mitchell, 35 corn and some potatoes; Stevens & Rush, 30 acres corn, wheat and vegetables; Altar & Puntaney, 60 acres corn, 5 or 6 of barley. Total 391 acres.

GILES' VALLEY.

This valley, upon Willow creek, is at right angles with Whipple valley, forming a junction 5 miles north of Prescott. It is a very choice locality as the crops well show. Giles & Co. have three ranches. They have 100 acres in corn and about 65 in other crops, including 20 in barley; Simmons and Renkin, have 45 acres in corn and some vegetables. A twenty acre lot of yellow Dent corn is unusually fine—Adam Scott, 30 acres in corn; George Blosser & Osborn, 20 acres in corn. Total 250 acres.

GRANITE CREEK.

On Granite creek below the point of rocks, and 7 miles from Prescott, several ranches are under cultivation—E. F. Bowers, has 125 acres planted, about 100 in corn; Bowen & Truett, have 40 in corn; Henry Clifton, 10 in corn, some vegetables and vines; T. H. Lucas, 3 miles below Bowers, has 10 in corn, potatoes and beans.

North of Prescott, on the Sterling road, five miles from the saw-mill, Johnson and Zimmerman have 10 acres under cultivation; Renkin's ranch, near the saw-mill, now owned by Banning & McCloskey, has 20 acres in corn. On Groom's creek, Mike McWilliams has 10 acres planted. Upon Lower Lynx creek, Turner & Rames, have 20 acres.

Thus have we endeavored briefly to refer to all the lands under cultivation within a circle of 50 miles of Prescott, and if we have omitted any we shall be glad to make the correction in our next. The total number of acres planted this year, according to the estimates we have obtained, is in round numbers, 3,000. Allowing 2,000 to be in corn (a very reasonable estimate), the product of that crop alone at 50 pounds to the bushel will be 3,300,000 pounds, or 1,650 tons, enough to supply the total demand both for citizen and military use for the present year. It is clearly established that the valleys in this central part of the Territory, although yet but partially cultivated, like those below the Gila, are exceedingly fertile, and that the climate is suited to the growth of corn, wheat, barley oats, and all kinds of vegetables, with comparatively little labor in cultivation. As Douglass Jerrold wittily said of his favorite Cloverhook, "Earth here is so kind, that just tinkle her with a hoe, and she laughs into harvest."

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

Both State Conventions have met in California and their nominations are before the people. Neither party appear to have made a ticket entirely satisfactory to its members, and there has been much talk of bolting. We presume there will be none of any consequence, but the contest between the parties will be close, and already there is much excitement. The candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, are George C. Gorham and J. P. Jones, Union; H. H. Haight and W. Holden, Democratic.

Gen. Rosecrans declined becoming a candidate before the Democratic convention and has since come out for Gorham.

THE QUARTZ MILLS.—Excepting at Wickenburg and Big Bug, the mills are "As idle as a painted ship Upon a painted ocean."

To sulphurets, poor machinery, but most of all a want of capital, may be attributed this general and depressing stoppage of operations. The process as tried at the Sterling mill was considered a success, but the worthy parties lacked the means requisite to prosecute the work as they would, and so have suspended operations.

It is evident that until the price of living here is reduced it will require large capital to operate in quartz, especially where it is found only in sulphurets. At Wickenburg the Vulture mine, which continues to furnish free gold is paying finely. We hear that 174 tons worked last week returned \$13,000.

The water arrastras on Lynx creek and the upper Haasayampa are doing well. Our miners adhere firmly to the belief that the gold is here in inexhaustible quantities, and keenly regret the reluctance of capitalists to invest here. The Indian reputation which unfortunately attaches to the Territory, and its remoteness from the usual lines of overland travel are formidable obstacles in the eyes of outsiders. But we must not despair. The darkest hour precedes the morning.

THE BOUNDARY.—Attention is called to communication from La Paz, upon our first page regarding the boundary at Fort Yuma, or Arizona city. Our correspondent shows that, according to the Authorities he quotes, San Diego county has no rights east of the Colorado river, and sheriff Dobbins of Yuma county has assessed taxes for this year upon all property in Arizona city. The collection of these taxes will probably be resisted by those residents who claim to live in San Diego county, and thus the vexed question will be thrown into the courts and legally settled. With the facts cited by our correspondent, and others, upon which we propose to comment in our next, we think the right of the controversy with Arizona and San Diego county will soon be decided.

NEW PAPERS.—In March 1859, two mining companies, then operating in Southern Arizona, started under their auspices, a weekly paper called *The Arizonian*, and published at Tubac; subsequently at Tucson. First early in 1860 to June 1867 the publication was suspended. Now it is revived by Bittell & Co., in a smaller form, as a semi-weekly paper, eschewing politics. The three numbers before us have a good appearance. The charge for *The Arizonian*, is \$18.00 per year in legal tender.

The *Arizona Gazette*, published part of the year at La Paz, is re-established at Prescott as a Republican paper, by V. Ryan. Its first number, dated July 4th, looked well. We believe the *Gazette* is to be issued one other week. The price is \$7. per year in legal tender.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Officers of this company are President, J. C. Fremont; Asst. do., Levi Parsons; Treasurer, J. P. Robinson; Secretary, Chas. L. Howland; Vice President for Missouri, H. L. Garrison; Do. for California, L. L. Roberts. The main office is at 54 William Street, New York.

By late telegrams to San Francisco, we hear that the Governor of Missouri, on behalf of the State, has taken possession of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the company having forfeited its charter.

It is not stated in what the forfeiture consists, but we fear this interruption will seriously delay the whistle of the locomotive upon the 35th parallel.

HOW ADVERTISEMENTS WORK.—A *Yuma* paper thus traces the sensation of a real advertisement:

The first advertisement—He does not read it.

The second insertion—He sees it but does not read it.

The third insertion—He reads it.

The fourth insertion—He looks at it.

The fifth insertion—He speaks of it to his wife.

The sixth insertion—She is willing to be changed.

The seventh—He purchases.

These facts should induce all to advertise.

A MINE WORTH HAVING.—The celebrated Hayward mine is located at Sutter County, Amador County, Cal., and is now 1,200 feet perpendicular descent from the surface, and only 300 feet below the ocean. From this mine, which has been worked thirteen years by Hayward, there has been extracted probably six or seven millions of dollars. This is a great fact; but what is more important to the public, a still greater fact presents itself, viz: that the quartz veins increase in width and value in proportion to the depth. Hayward's net income from the mine is \$40,000 per month.

A VIRGINIA negro, according to an exchange, on hearing that Congress was about to give land to the darkies, said, "Land, de debil! I f'ree now and don't want no land. I's gwine to git wum and de debil! Give him a vote."